HAZED PRINCE AZUMA. An Experience of the Mikado's Brother

While He Was at Annapolis. It is not generally known that Azuma, a brother of the emperor of Japan, was a cadet at the United States naval academy at Annapolis, said an ex-naval officer the other day. Our government has for many years accorded to foreign nations the privilege of sending, at their own expense, representative youths to this school, and several Japanese have been graduated from it, notable among whom are Admiral Matzmulla and Capt. Katz, both of them distinguished officers of the

navy of their country. While Prince Azuma was at Annapo lis a funny incident happened, and i aptly illustrates the readiness with which foreign youths assimilate American ideas, even when directly antagonistic to the prejudices and traditions of their own native land.

When Azuma reached the academythis was twenty-two years ago-he was then a lad of about sixteen, and was accompanied by a valet, this being the first and only instance in which a naval cadet was allowed an attendant, and special permission had to be obtained from Washington. Matzmulla had preceded him by two years and Katz by one year, and both were highly esteemed by the officers as well as by their schoolmates.

Hazing is a fine art at the naval acad emy, and third-class men are very attentive to newcomers after evening "taps." But by common consent the Japanese students were looked on in the light of guests, and were spared the ignominy of dangling in baskets from the outside of windows, roosting in trees, grinding imaginary hand-organs and other disagreeable tasks from which no American student was exempt. Hence Matzmulla and Katz knew of these episodes only as they were told them by their less-fortunate classmates.

Besides the small size and delicate appearance of the modest and bashful prince appealed to the sympathetic side of the cadets, who, indeed, had a vague sort of impression that the sacredness of the mikado's person-it was more revered in those days than now-extended to all his family, and that possibly our home government would visit condign punishment upon any one who dared to invade the chamber of Azuma without special invitation from the prince.

Katz was a member of the class. which, according to the conditions of the school, was privileged to harass, perplex, tease and annoy the class of which his illustrious prince was a been at the school an entire year he had learned much about the freedom of America and the absence of caste. True, he had escaped hazing, but he never could appreciate the courtesy, and would have been better pleased had he been served as the rest. He was a jolly, rollicking fellow. who could enjoy a joke as keenly as any member of his class, and he joined in all the pleasures of the school, those that were forbidden as well as the legitimate.

One night, soon after the arrival of the prince, his valet rushed frantically into the quarters of the officer of the day, and, with horror depicted in every line of his homely face, declared that "My Lord Katz is taking the most unseemly liberties with the person of his august master, Prince Azuma."

Hastening toward Azuma's room this is what the officer heard as he drew near the door: "I'll have you ordered home and then

your head will be chopped off." "Oh, thunder," irreverently came from the lips of Katz, "This isn't Japan. and if you don't kick higher and keep up that whistling I'll singe your hair

The officer saw Azuma executing high steps, with puckered lips, encour aged to this action by a lighted candle in the hand of the lively Katz. The latter bore without complaint the punishment that is meted out to detected 'hazers,' but he indignantly protested to his fellow students against what

distinction in a free government." Azuma's health became very poor, and he only remained at the academy for a few months; but he sojourned in this country long enough to pick up sundry besetments, which I am afraid still cling to him. Unlike Matzmulla and Katz, he loves the pleasures of the court better than the glories of the sea.-Chicago Tribune.

he termed the "rank injustice of caste

MALACHITE VANEERS.

Contrivances by Means of Which the Scope of Usefulness is Extended. As a substance available for veneer ing, malachite is found chiefly in a single locality in Russia, in lumps of moderate size, rarely as large as a child's head, and is cut for use into thin slices, which are fastened on a copper, iron or marble surface prepared for the particular use designed. Formerly the slices were with the straight edges, and were put together without much reference to the continuity of the natural lines of veining; but by a very ingenious set of contrivances of modern date most of the surfaces are now curved, and not only fit into corresponding curves, but the veining is made continuous, as in nature, so that extremely simple but elegant patterns are produced, giving an appearance as

if the whole of a large surface were of The effect is generally heightened by a peculiar cement, made of broken fragments of the powder of malachite itself, imitating accurately a natural breccia frequently occurring in the lump. The rounded and other surfaces are all cut out of the solid block by saws constructed for this purpose, and the labor incurred in making any large object, together with the enormous amount of waste in the raw material, combined with the original costliness of the stone, render the expense very considerable. The prime cost of fine from twelve to fifteen shillings per pound avoirdupois, according to the quality, and at least two pounds are wasted for every pound used. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

-"Jesus, accept the praise," is by Charles Wesley. It is often used by all branches of Methodists at the close of the annual conferences. Two other hymns are also used on this occasion-"Blest be the dear, uniting love," and "And let our bodies part"



CHAPTER VI.-CONTINUED. To the captain's utter amazement twenty other passengers shouted: "Aye, aye, shut off your steam."

Even then some horrible suspicion of the truth must have flashed upon the wretched officer's mind as he looked down upon this group. He caught the rail a moment with both hands, then wheeled round and, folding his arms, said to his companion on the bridge: "Stop her!"

As if in anticipation of this, the San now blowing a white cloud of steam. For ten minutes everybody on the Corinthian watched the vessels approach each other and, when they were less than a thousand feet apart, every one could see the line of heads along the smaller vessel's taffrail. The sea was unusually calm and

glassy, and presently a boat manned by six men put off from the San Pedro. When the young man who represented the pirate had reached the deck of the Corinthian he found himself facing a crowd of men and women in every condition of alarm and anxiety. He was dressed in a blue shirt and common duck trousers and glazed cap; in his belt he carried a regulation navy revolver. He saluted the captain po-

litely and said, in a pleasant voice: "I am instructed, sir, to ask you to order your people below. We will come alongside and remove your specie. No harm will be done and no in- the news before the navies of England ed in the Kentucky papers with great dignity offered to your crew or passen-

"Damn your impudence, sir!" retorted Capt. Jamison. "I've a great mind to chuck you into the sea myself. Go back and tell your buccaneer that a British captain sinks with his ship and cargo. He doesn't hand them over to the first cowardly rascal he meets." "As you please, sir," the young man

replied. "It would be a cruel necessity to send this vessel and its people to the bottom." He turned to go to his boat after

making another salute and one of the passengers again interfered. "We object to the arrangement." he said, "and are not going to be murdered on the high seas to save your

Whereupon twenty other passengers armed with revolvers stepped out and repeated: "Aye, aye. Take the gold, but we want to reach our destination."

The upshot was that the captain and his officers were locked in the cabin, the passengers ordered below and the San Pedro lashed alongside. It took seventy-five men two hours and a half to transfer the gold from one vessel to another, and a sharp lookout was kept for approaching steamships. When the task was accomplished, the engineers were ordered on deck and three of the Pedro's crew went below and effectually disabled the machinery of the Corinthian. This took

from the northeast, as he shook his transfer depended on the twenty-five fist at them. And the last words they men whom he had still in his service you before I die."

CHAPTER VIL No one knew so well as Hendricks, who sat in the cabin of the San Pedro, that all this was child's play to what was to come. He had sixteen hundred miles to run. He was loaded heavily with coal and the gold had weighted his vessel too seriously to think of getting anything like the speed out of her that he desired. She was schooner-rigged and there was a stiff wind blowing from the northeast. That was in his favor. But he calculated that if one of the westward-bound ocean greyhounds spoke the Corinthian and got her story, the news would reach New York and set the telegraph in operation much too soon for his safety. He had informed himself of the position of all the government vessels and he knew that there was at last accounts a fast cruiser in Mobile bay. He, therefore, calculated as closely as he could the chances of the Cor- ning across a cruiser. The special inthian being intercepted; for, dis- conspiracy and the abandonment of abled as she was, it would be her cap- the San Pedro were therefore inevittain's plan to put her in the route of a able deductions. The purchase of the

with Medford rum and insisted that the worst part of the job was done.

westward-bound steamship.

The first thing that Hendricks did was to throw his guns overboard together with all his superfluous shot and ammunition. He then got up steam and stood off in a southeasterly direc- tographed by one of the passengers on tion until the Corinthian was hull the steamship, but while this fact had down, when he shifted his course and went directly west. There was another source of anxiety

cunning and self-reliance stood him well in hand. He knew what he could do with them if he got within American waters, and they were equally anxious with himself to get off the high seas. It blew a stiff gale all the first night and his vessel labored badly. Finally he took his captain's advice, which was to save his coal till he wanted to show his heels to something and take it easy under sail. The consequence was that it was nearly six days before he struck the Gulf stream and he had not seen a puff of black smoke on the horizon. He had provided himself with four boats and managed to land thirty of his men with a thousand dollars of American gold eagles in each man's pocket, at San Augustine in the night. They were as anxious as he to part company, and with a thousand dollars leader. The moment he had reduced his crew, he clapped on steam, went down the coast and rounded Cape Fear of Campeachy and the treasure was path and once they encountered a pond landed a few more men somewhere on Sisal, off Yucatan. the coast of southern Georgia, similarly Everything now depended on the paid off in gold. He then sailed south pirogues reaching the Wash bayou be- Laport with the prodigious expense and laid off and on for six hours, and fore the true clew led to New Orleans. and the comparative futility of confinally met two stoutly built fishing It was a seven-hundred-mile journey, structing a narrow-guage road on the pirogues into which with his crew he and the ressels crawled along at a pace varying and stony levels. But he saw transferred his plunder and then sank of only eight miles an hour. Hen- that it could be built on iron benches the San Pedro, taking pains to arrange dricks himself went direct to Memphis against one of the walls with only two

terial would float. The specie being carefully concealed tion of meeting with the news that the in the holds of these fishing vessels and plander had been tracked to the river. covered with sea grass, they set out he had the satisfaction of seenorth in pleasant weather, and arrived ing his cargo from the hotel winoff the coast of Alabama on or about dow slowly and laboriously crawling the 15th, and proceeded leisurely up the stream undisturbed. in the ordinary manner of fishing He got aboard the steamboat about vessels at that season, the crew catch- ten miles above Memphis, and, finding

Lafouche Hendricks got rid of twenty lated each other. more men who had directions to sepfor Panama with his pirogues and western end of the Laran cave.

Instead of doing this, he went remaining crew were kept aboard, and for two days disposed of their fish. These men were evidently picked and retained for their reliability and were thoroughly cognizant of the whole

Hendricks managed to arrive in New Orleans as if by rail, and registered at the St. Charles as Archibald Hendricks, of Tennessee. As he was already Pedro had slackened speed and was known by that name at the hotel and was known to be interested in some land improvement scheme, his subsequent operations attracted no suspithe men had been sent north in different directions to meet at the Laran portal and the two badly smelling pirogues that had slipped into Alby the four men.

days and a half before the Anglo- as of any significance. Saxon reached New York and the news

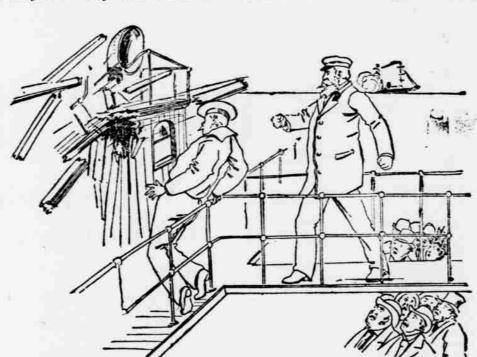
ing a large quantity of fish which they | Capt. Blinn aboard, he having been packed in over the cargo. At Bayou similarly picked up, they congratu-

The vessels were run safely into the arate and rendezvous a month later at | Wash bayou at night unobserved, and a point on the Georgia coast where he the whole energy of Hendricks and his had taken on his ammunition, it being confederates was then directed to the understood that he was going to make | transportation of the specie to the

In spite of the urgent need of haste, this was done deliberately and methodstraight to New Orleans and hauled | ically, and the wild, deserted counboth vessels up at Algiers where his try favored the task. Mule teams were provided; the two journeys were made at night under guard, and in three days after the landing there were two million nine hundred thousand dollars in the Laran cave.

Hendricks' plans for the immediate use of some of the money are in part known. Three months before the robbery of the steamship, he had, by some scheme, managed to borrow six thousand dollars, which he converted into tional bank of Memphis to be drawn against. He now went to the Second cion. His captain and all but four of national bank of Louisville, Ky., with the certificate of deposit and expressed a desire to change the specie from one bank to the other as a matter of convenience. It was an ordinary business giers lay among a lot of old craft in an transaction and created no suspicion. out of the way place, securely guarded | He then instead of drawing the six thousand from Memphis, made a fresh The moment Hendricks got to the ho- deposit of six thousand in Louisville, tel, he was able to learn all the facts | This gave him a bank capital sufficient of the search. The Corinthian had for ordinary and immediate use in curbeen two days and a half at sea under rency, and the fact that he had not sail before she spoke a westward bound | withdrawn the money from one bank steamship, the Anglo-Saxon, and com- to put it in the other either escaped municated the news. It was three notice at the time or was not regarded

His next move was the formation of of the robbery preceded her from Eng- a supposititious syndicate to purchase land by cable just six hours. Twelve the land in Tennessee for a national hours elapsed after the reception of sanitarium. This project was exploitand America were looking for the San cunning. A corporation of medical Pedro. Hendricks smiled as he saw men had surveyed the land and were how narrow a margin he had sailed on. sbout to purchase it and erect a mag-Before the search was well under way, mificent hotel, and they had made Mr! he had been in the gulf and the Hendricks a handsome offer for it. wreckage of the San Pedro, which he While all this was maturing the woman was sure would come to light was, he whom Laport had met as Miss Frank; thought, a fairly good chance of per- lin was making purchases in New York. plexity and delay on the one hand to Boston and Philadelphia and shipping



THE SHOT STRUCK THE CORINTHIAN JUST ABAFT THE BRIDGE.

depend. Hendricks was too shrewd a man not

to see that his scheme however cunning would only hold for a time. He knew perfectly well that the sailors whom he had got rid of, would proceed immediately to get drunk and in their recklessness expose the plot up to a certain point. But he believed their stories under whatever promise of pardon or compulsion of punishment could get no farther than the statement that the San Pedro had sailed for Panama or Venezuela. The knowledge of the transfer to the pirogues was locked up in his own immediate confederates. This fact he reasoned would not prevent the ultimate discovery of the real truth, but it would delay it sufficiently for him to get safely to his subterranean retreat with his plunder. Common piracy was not an idea that anybody would entertain. No steam vessel could keep afloat and coaled up over a week without runuse of the San Pedro, the shipment of He betrayed his anxiety to the cap-tain, but that personage filled himself of the men on the southern coast must all sooner or later focus the search at New Orleans. But by that time he would be out of sight.

Two facts were of special import: ! The officer and boat's crew that had boarded the Corinthian had been phobeen communicated to New York, the photographs had been carried to England. The other fact was that the in his crew, but here his matchless passengers all had the impression that the vessel and crew were Spanish and

had gone eastward. Two days had not elapsed before the two pirogues with their masts cut off were taken in tow by a small sidewheeler and pulled up the river. They were loaded with derricks and heavy

Mississippi.

it that much of her recognizable ma- by rail, and after several days of intolerable anxiety and constant expecta-

The last thing the pirates saw was the pursuers and a safe location of the goods to Memphis and Frankfort. Her the white hair of Capt. Jamison blow- plunder up to the moment of trapsfer plan was to make small purchases at ing in the wind that had sprung up on the other. The betrayal of that widely separated stores, giving gold in payment and getting currency in heard were: "I'll hang every dog of and upon whom he believed he could dricks during a month of operations several thousand dollars in bills.

CHAPTER VIII.

During that month he remained a Laran, as he called the place, superintending the improvements that he had projected. He had purchased the land and fenced it with an impregnable steel fence for several acres around each entrance to the cave.

During his absence, Laport had gone over the entire place with a subordinate who appeared to be familiar with every part of it. They had set out with lanterns, ladders and other appliances which were loaded upon a couple of Rocky mountain burros that Laport found in the place.

Through the alley or corridor that led from the rugged space at the entrance, Laport noticed that the coal measures showed themselves on both sides. The passage opened into a vast room almost circular and with a vaultleast three acres and Laport could not



'I AM INSTRUCTED, SIR, TO ASK YOU T ORDER YOUR PEOPLE BELOW."

resist the impression that it had been timber. Hendricks had inserted an at one time an incandescent bubble advertisement in the papers and it was | that had cooled without breaking. He known he was purchasing material for | stood in the center and threw the light | his improvements somewhere on the into the space above. A few stalactites gleamed faintly like stars. Noth-On the morning that the little side- ing else in the cave so impressed him wheeler went slowly up the river in as this magnificent natural rotunda. plain view of New Orleans, the United | Indeed the rest of the subterranean States cruiser Dakota picked up and passages and openings were such as identified some of the upper works of are seen in all the underground tracts the San Pedro in the gulf, and a sensa. of Kentucky and Tennessee. Vast actional story appeared in a New York cumulations of limestone debris; paper which stated that the conspiracy | choked and narrow alleyways; bottomto rob the English steamship had been less holes; enormous stalactites and every man of them felt as rich as his hatched in the United States treasury | mounds of their fragments where they department, and that the San Pedro had fallen. Here and there streams of had transferred her cargo in the bay water flowed sluggishly across their well to the south. He is known to have now hiding at or near the Bancas di or lake about a mile in extent and at one point half a mile in width.

breaks that needed bridging.

When Hendricks returned and had closeted himself with Laport in what he called the laboratory, he did not find his engineer very enthusiastic. "It will cost an enormous sum to put a track down," he said, "and it is for you to say that the end will warrant the extraordinary expense." PTO BE CONTINUED.

PROSPERITY RETURNING.

Special reports from the most impor tant industrial and trade centers of nine great states west of the Alleghanies all concur substantially in saying that there has been a decided improvement in business since the tariff bill assumed its final shape and

became assured.

In some localities the drought has affected trade rather seriously, but the people know that the democrats are not to blame for that, whatever republican stumpers may say. From most points the reports are decidedly favorable, from others they are only moderately so, while from some they are positively rosy. About the only case of blues is reported from South Bend, Ind. Even there the worst that can be said is that industrial inactivity is anticipated after a busy summer. gold and deposited in the First na- The story is told in one sentence: "While nearly all of the larger factories have had big forces at work all summer, it is understood that in several instances these forces are not as large now and the prospect is that they will be smaller by the beginning or middle of winter."

This is the very worst reported from any point by correspondents who were specially cautioned to state facts without bias or coloring. From some points of great importance, St. Louis for instance, the reports are that business has not been better at this season for years. Taken all together, the reports show, to state it very moderately, that from Pennsylvania to Colorado and from the Ohio river to Canada business has already improved, the volume of trade is larger, and industrial establishments are doing much more than they were from four to six months ago. There was no such improvement in so short a time after the panic of 1878, when there was no tariff reform and the republicans had things all their own way.

And the clearing house returns confirm for the whole country the reports of correspondents for this great central group of states. Outside of New York the clearings were greater in both August and September than they were in the same months last year, averaging about sixteen per cent. greater for the two months. They were less than in 1891 and 1892, it is true, though not so very much less than in 1891. But those were the boom years preceding the panic, when speculation ran high, credits were greatly expanded and clearings were consequently large beyond precedent. The volume of business as indicated by the clearings is already up to the average for some years before the speculative

In the above statement the New York clearings are not considered. There there is still a much smaller volume apparently than there was a year ago. But that is due in part to a smaller volume of stock transactions, and in In the above statement the New York part to the fact that the clearings of these transactions are now made through the stock exchange clearing house and do not appear in the regular bank clearings. There is reason to believe that the volume of strictly mercantile business is increasing in New York, as it is in most other cities. There is no room at all for doubt

that the country is once more on the up grade and making rapid advance on the road to prosperity. No such change. She must have sent to Hen. early and rapid recovery from panie depression has occurred since 1857 and 1858, when the country was nearer to free trade than at any time since the first decade of the century .- Chicago

Herald. HELPING THE DEMOCRATS. McKinley Sounds the Keynote of Demo

cratic Success. "What we want, democrats or republicans, is plenty of work and change in the duties on wool and wages." These were the words of woolen goods. During the year end-Gov. McKinley at Indianapolis, and ing June 30, 1893, which is the latest the little Napoleon must be credited period for which the full statistics with having in these few words made have been completed, the total value a better democratic speech than any of raw wool imported into the other man of national repute has yet United States was \$18,416,884.92, on offered to the listening people of the which were collected duties to the country. The common verdict will be amount of \$8,159,453.49. The duties that even the eloquent and logical ef- which have been abolished varied fort of Senator Voorhees, which briefly from 10 cents per pound to 86 cents preceded that of the Ohio governor, was per pound, and there were no less than a weaker appeal for the principles of fourteen different rates applying to democracy than was that embodied in the various grades of raw wool. As a the single sentence above quoted. It consequence of making the imported ed roof. Its superficial area was at is the concise statement of a great and | wool absolutely free to the manufacimpressive truth.

way back to power in 1890, there was duties on manufactured goods have plenty of work and wages were good. been somewhat reduced, and we pre-There was an abundance of money in sent herewith a statement prepared by the United States treasury; business was flourishing and general prosperi- York, which will enable our readers to ty pervaded the affairs of the country. | understand what reduction may be But immediately afterward the Mc- looked for in the cost to the people Kinley bill became a law and the in- of the principal articles of wearing apevitable results of its practical opera- parel, carpets, etc., while duties avertions manifested themselves in a ret- aging 45 per cent. protect the American rograde movement all along the line. | manufacturer against any danger from Business was prostrated and the de- injury by reason of lower wages paid pressing effect extended to every to the operatives in European counbranch of industry. The contents of tries: the treasury were dissipated in extravagance, and popular indignation showed itself by restoring democracy to power in 1892.

As the direct result of this movement the iniquitous McKinley laws were repealed, despite the power of centralized wealth to uphold them, and at once the revival of all our material interests set in. Idle factories, mills and furnaces started up. Business is revived. The evils springing from pernicious legislation have been largely overcome. The conditions which afford "plenty of work and wages" are restored. They were brought about despite the most strenuous efforts of republican statesmanship; a fact that no one understands better than does Gov. McKinley him-

self.-Detroit Free Press. -There are the usual shricks from the McKinley organs concerning the banquet of the London chamber of commerce, where Chairman Wilson was the guest of honor. The fact that the guest warned his hosts that the American people were lowering the tariff wall about our country not so much to let foreign trade in, as to let their own trade out and to get access | they are the most trustworthy that to the markets of the world, is some- can be obtained, here is a proposed and thing that the McKinley brethren en- possible saving of \$3 for every man, tirely ignore. That an American woman and child in these United statesman should be applauded by Eng- States. According to this calculation fashionably arranged and her bonnet lish merchants is enough for them. the account with the people is as fol-That is the sum of all wickedness and lows: disloyalty.-Boston Herald.

-It will be borne in mind that the big boom in Argentine wool, owing to our new tariff laws, means a cor American wool, as we do not produce the quality of wool sent us from that' country and import it chiefly for mix- that he doesn't realize that he is runture with native wools - Detroit Free ning several years behind his emer-

THE RETURN OF WILSON. The West Virginia Congress

Upon his return from England Congressman W. L. Wilson was warmly received at his home in Charleston, W. Va., and in the course of his remarks alluded to his speech at the London banquet.

"We have reached," said Mr. Wilson, "that stage in the development of our country when we are compelled to have larger and larger markets for our surplus products, and when such markets, through foreign trade, are the only safety valves for the health and the prosperity of the American laborer in the field and in the fac-

He referred to the struggle for lower federal taxation as a wonderful thing, inspiring popular revolution, and pledged the democracy, as the party of the people, to go on in the combat. He continued:

"I for one, do not believe it is to come until the results secured are fully measured the people. the ardor and the enthusiasm of the people. On the one side lie good government, h economical government, freed industry, large and expanding markets for the products of American labor and a general dawning of an era of individual prosperity. On the other side lie corrupt government, fettered and imprisoned industry, limitation by law on the markets in which we are to sell and limitations by law for the amount which we can profitably

"If there is one thing to which I gave more attention than another during my brief absence from this country it was to the condition of the wheat market of the old world. When inquired why it was that wheat has gone down to a price much lower than it has ever sold before in the history of at least modern England and America the answer was, there is a universal glut and a production beyond profitable demand: that, not only is the United States ncreasing her surplus export of wheat and Russia increasing her surplus export of wheat, but Argentine is coming forward and is now third in quantity exported to European mar-kets. I cannot but recall the fact, and I have stated it again and again before the people of this country, that the American tax on the wools of Argentine made them give up their sheep walks and go into competition with you in the production of wheat.

"I say it is for you to-day a question of murkets—a question of consumers, the world over, for the products you produce. I believe, so far as the great cereals are concerned, we produce enough to feed a population twice as large as our own. I believe, so far as staple manufactures are concerned, we product enough to supply a population as large as our own. The question is, where are we to get these markets? Upon the one system we have been holding up for thirty years tariff walls to keep other people from coming in to compete with us in a home market already glutted. We have now begun to tear down our tariff walls to let us out with our products to compets with the rest of the world in all the mar-kets of theworld.

While I was in London, about two weeks ago, I was honored, very unexpectedly to my-self, with an invitation by the chamber of commerce to be their guest at a public dinner. I was surprised, I was almost sorry in one sense, to receive such an invitation, because was seeking rest, and I knew then as well as I know to-day that what I would say on that oc casion would be perverted and faisified before down the tariff to let us out into their and all the other markets of the world. And I said to them that not only in the great products of agriculture, not only in our wheat, corn, cotton, beef and meat products, but in the proucts of our manufactures they might hence-forth find us competing with them in all the markets that they sought. Thirty years ago we began to shut ourselves in from all the markets of the world; thirty years ago we called the American merchant in from off the seas and surrendered the oceans to England and other nations to traverse them with their

VAST SAVING TO CONSUMERS. The New Wool Tariff Alone Makes an Annual Net Difference of \$113,000,000.

If the benefits of taking the duties off wool are as great as the advocates of free raw materials, with moderate duties on manufactured goods, expect them to be, we shall not have to wait long for free coal and free iron ore. We think it well to call attention to the actual prospective results of the turers and relieving them of the pay-When the republican party found its ment of over \$8,000,000 per year, the Deputy Appraiser Schoenhof, of New

Imports of manufactures of wool.... \$36,993,000 Duties 36.448,000 72,441,000 Import value, duty paid Census year, domestic manufactures goods......\$67,241,000 Deduct cotton hosiery...... 17,000,000 384,223,000 Cost of wool manufactures to con-512,207,000

58,658,000 Value of domestic manufactures \$3:0.000,000, reduced from an average of 100 per cent. duty to 45 per cent.rate as a result of free wool......234,525,000 278,183,000 Add 33% per cent. as prof-..... 92,728,000

If these figures are accurate, and

19,783,000 00 -Hartford Times.

The trouble with McKinley is

PITH AND POINT.

-Pastor-"You ought to be ashame of yourself! Even animals know when to stop drinking!" Toper-"So do I when I drink what they do."-Fliegende Blatter.

-Doctor-"Ah! I see now what ails you; you have a poor circulation." Country Editor-"Great Heavens, man! But don't let it out or my paper goes down."-Boston Courier.

-"Hullo!" said the chestnut to the robin, "What are you?" "I'm a little bird," said the robin. "What are you?" "I'm a little burred, too," said the chestnut.—Tammany Times.

-Operatic Composer (whose first act, consisting entirely of plagiarized music, is being hissed)-"Great heavens! What will they do when they hear my own music in the next act?"-Fliegende Blatter. -"How did Gitrox get so rich-did

you ever hear?" "Not exactly, but I suppose it was by the same means that he got into office." "How was that?" "By being easily approachable."-Indianapolis Journal. -Collector-"I'm tired bringing you

this bill. The last time I got wet and caught the rheumatism." Editor-"What a coincidence! Just taken the agency for Jones' liniment. Sure cure! Let me sell you a bottle."-Atlanta Constitution.

-A man, with a donkey for sale. hearing that a friend wanted to buy one, sent him the following written on a postal card: "Dear Jack, if you are looking for a really good donkey, don't forget me."-Tit-Bits.

-Tottie (aged five)-"I wonder why babies is always born in the night time?" Lottie (aged seven, a little wiser)-"Don't you know? 'Cos they want to make sure of finding their mothers at home."-Tit-Bits.

-"Hear how the trees in the orchard moan," exclaimed the romantic miss. "I guess you would moan, too, if you were as full of green apples," replied the matter-of-fact youth. And the air grew a-chill.-Philadelphia Record. -Doctor-"I told you plainly that

you should rub the brandy that I ordered for you about your stomach, and now you have drunk it." Patient-"Yes, but you see, doctor, I have never in my life cared much for externals."-Fliegende Blaetter. . -The following was overheard be-

ween a Columbia student and his best girl: "Oh, Will, what lovely flowers! They look as if they had just been gathered. Why, there is a little dew upon them." Will (slightly embarrassed)-"Not a cent, I assure you, not cent.

-A student at a medical college was inder examination, and the instructor asked him: "Of what cause, specifically, did the people die who lost their

SEND THEM TO THE COUNTRY, There's Where Everybody Makes Love to

"I have had a young married couple risiting me during the last week," remarked a young woman who is said to be overobserving, "and I was very much surprised to find how many distinct species of foolish humanity two people can represent. They spooned and smiled and simpered. They held hands when the weather was so warm that you had to use a fan in order to oump air into your lungs. There were kissing socials and hugging contests until I really felt that I had no right to live and bother these two cooing doves by always being in their way. It was very embarrassing to me, but they didn't mind It in the least. You see, I'd forget all about them and go bouncing into a room and interrupting dialogue something like this:

"'Who's my 'ittle wifey-wife?" " 'I is." "Smack!"

"'Oo, of course, my bessed, angel "A perfect deluge of smacks! " 'Do oo love your hubby?"

"'Who's your hubby-hub?"

"'Well, kiss 'oor hubby."

"And just there I'd usually say: Yes do kiss him, Alice-just for a change, you know,' and then I'd run for my life. In half an hour or so I'd sneak back and find little wifey sitting in hubby's lap, telling him the greatest string of fibs about his beautiful eyes and pretty hair that you ever heard. "Oh, I've seen some pretty bad cases,

but this one is unrivaled. I'll wager that a like pair of simpletons couldn't be found in the whole country. Of course everyone envies them their happiness-if being absolutely entranced is their happiness—but it is plain that spooning is more fun for the participants that it is for the unfortunate third person who has to endure until she swears a solemn oath that she'll be an old maid all her life before she'll make such a spectacle of herself."-Chicago Record.

AGE AND YOUTH.

Fashion of To-Day Permits Mother and Daughter to Dress Alike. Fashion of late years has done much toward improving the appearance of the middle-aged woman. It was not so many years ago that the mother of the young lady daughter was always attired in somber colors. For her to be

smartly gowned was not considered correct form. Black, gray, and the dull shades of heliotrope were permissible, but brighter colors were entirely out of the question for middle-aged woman's gown.

Now a decided change has taken place, and it is not strange to see both mother and daughter appear in costumes off the same piece. House gowns of white crepon, trimmed with violet ribbons, are charming when worn by a woman with silvery hair. The new grenadines, with their oral designs and satin stripes, make appropriate afternoon toilets. The Louis Quinze jackets are well adapted to the elderly woman of to-day, and they possess a stately style which none of her garments twenty years ago ever owned.

And she is not compeled to wear a as chic as her granddaughter's. Of course the woman of fifty does not appear in cherry-colored gowns, but a touch of color is quite allowable. Pel-27.942.63 @ erines of black lace are made over a colored foundation, and a vest of some soft tint only has a tendency to make the gown more becoming.

Age demands more attention thanyouth, and the elderly woman of to-day realizes this and dresses accordingly. Philadelphia Times